The National Spiritualists' Association Assembles Today.

PRESIDENT BARRETT'S ADDRESS READ

Appointment of Committees and Submission of Reports.

PROGRAM FOR THIS EVENING

About 100 persons, mainly of the gentler sex, assembled in Masonic Hall at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the ninth annual convention of the National Spiritualists' Association of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. Seats had been placed across the hall, of which the delegates filled about one-fourth. On the stage were seated Harrison D. Barret of Needham, Mass., president of the association; Thomas M. Locke of Philadelphia, vice president; Alonzo Thompson of Fullerton, Neb.; Charles R. Schirm, member of the House of Representatives from Maryland, reading clerk of the convention. Sessions of the convention are to continue until Friday evening, and will include four evening meetings for the jubilee.

Mr. Barret opened the convention with a fifteen-minute address on the beauty of harmony and union in the exposition of spiritualism. The president's report is to be submitted this afternoon, and will contain Mr. Barret's recommendations which are intended for the consideration of the convention. The report has already appeared in substance in The Star.

The reply was made by Willard J. Hull of Columbus, Ohio. It was generally an affirmation of Mr. Barrett's address and was a most eloquent and carefully prepared plea for the unification of the several movements in behalf of spiritualism.

Proposition Submitted. When Mr. Hull had finished, Rev. Moses

Hull of Buffalo, N. Y., read to the delegates the following letter: "Morris Pratt and his wife, Zulema Pratt,

to the National Association of Spiritual-"WHITE WATER, Wis., "September 23, 1901.
"Dear friends: Whether we are or are

not able to be with you in the annual meeting in Washington, October 15-18, 1901, we have determined to submit to you, the kindness of Moses Hull and Mrs. Clara L. Stewart, a proposition. We are both veterans in the cause of

spiritualism; we love spiritualism and its truths more than we love anything else in the world; and we wish our life accumulations to go to assist it in its work. 'We own in White Water, Wis., a brick block containing two large halls and numerous smaller rooms. One of these halls is well seated, and contains a fine organ and other such furniture as is needed to adapt it for congregations; the other contains 300 chairs and some other furniture, the whole having cost over \$30,000. "This property we wish to have conse-crated and devoted to the cause of spiritual-

ism. We want to see spiritualist teachers, mediums and other workers educated especially for their work.

Terms of Transfer.

"We now propose to deed to the National Spiritualists' Association all of this real estate, and give it a bill of sale of the most of the furniture-reserving what we wish for our own use-on the following terms:

"1. The National Spiritualists' Association teaching and curriculum as Moses Hull. A. J. Weaver and other educators may think it wise to make.

"2. The association is to raise, as an endowment fund, \$10,000. After this amount of endowment has been subscribed, we propose to increase the endowment to the exent of our ability. This endowment fund to remain intact, only the interest to be used in paying the expense of the school, and in educating poor, but honest young men and women for public work. "We reserve the use of the two southeast cooms on the second floor and one room on

it during our lives.
"Wishing to see the Spiritualist Training School immediately brought to this build-ing and become a chartered college, we sincerely and earnestly hope this offer will

the third floor as a home should we desire

be accepted by the National Spiritualists' Association. give us an immediate answer, as if this is

not accepted we shall make offers to other "Respectfully submitted in the love of the MORRIS PRATT (Seal)

"ZULEMA PRATT (Seal)" Plans Outlined.

Mr. Hull outlined his own plan of action, which he desired to have approved by the convention. He asked that the proposed donation be referred to a committee; that the committee report at this convention: that the members of the committee be President Barrett, Treasurer Mayer and Alonzo Thompson. On motion of Mr. Sebirm the matter was so referred. It is anticipated gift with its conditions. Otherwise, according to notice informally given this morning, the state association of Wisconsin will assume the gift and organize the school. A lyceum or conference of forty-five minutes was held. Brief addresses were made by Moses Hull of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs.

Clara L. Stewart of Stevens' Point, Wis.: Sprague of Jamestown, N.Y.; George W. Kates of Kansas: W. H. Simpson of Irving S. Symonds of Summerville, Mass. Dr. A. B. Spinney of Reed City, Mich. George A. Bacon of this city, Samuel Wheeler of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. P. Russegue of Connecticut, Prof. William M. Lockwood of Chicago, Mrs. May S. Pepper of Providence, R. I.; Miss Susie C. Clark of Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. John W. Ring of Texas, Mrs. Carrie Furth Curran of Toledo. Ohio; Rev. A. J. Weaver of Old Orchard, Me.; H. C. Dorn of New Jersey, George H. Brooks of Wheaton, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Fiske of Iowa, Miss Margaret Gall of New York

city, Oscar Edgerly of Ohio. Every one who spoke during the conference dwelt on two things—the necessity for systematic labor and the necessity for mony. Methods of furthering the influence of spiritualistic faith were offered and discussed. Phases like "The Earth Life," "Starved for the Truth," "Spirit Vibration" and "Angel Guidance" abounded, but did not cloud the evident desire of all the speakers to organize their work on the most material basis. Mr. Simpson proposed a scheme of circuit expansion, where by the older local bodies become the means f establishing permanent new ones. The convention heard Mr. Simpson, who is a young man and manifestly in deep earnest, with such favor as to extend his time to ten minutes, a privilege not granted any other speaker of the morning. Mr. Wheel-er testified to a promise from one of the "arisen workers"; that the "earth follow-ers were soon to rejoice in a wave of material progress. Mrs. Rossegue evoked almost continued applause by a brief talk on what might be termed "Spiritualism militant. The faith had grown popular, she said; its meetings were widely noticed; its followers were no longer branded as "Spir-itualists"; the faith had been recognized as a religion. Many of the speakers referred unfavorably to a proposed change in the association's name-from "spiritualism" to Gauged by the applause, the voice of the convention was decisively against the change.

Mrs. Pepper made answer to the objec-

tions and was cordially applauded. Committees Appointed. Committees were announced by Mr. Bar-

rett today, as follows: On credentials-Messrs. J. B. Hatch, jr. of Boston, Dr. George B. Warren of Illinois, Dr. G. N. Hilligost of Indiana.

On rules-Messrs. E. W. Bond of Ohio, A. H. Blackenden, John W. Ring of Texas. An adjournment was ordered at 12:30 until 2 o'clock. In the afternoon the convention received the announcement of the standing committees and reports of the president, secretary and treasurer.

Review of the Year. In the course of a lengthy statement

review of the past year in spiritualism. The ANNUAL CONVENTION review of the past year in spiritualism. The character of the paper is sufficiently indicated by the following extracts:

"There has been a marked increase in interest in the National Spiritualists' Association, both on the part of the general pub-lic and that of individual Spiritualists during the year. The officers of the National Spiritualists' Association have been repeat-edly approached by newspaper representa-tives and magazine editors for statements with regard to the position of Spiritualism and its attitude with respect to certain questions of the day. Articles in defense of Spiritualism have been solicited for some of Spiritualism have been solicited for some of the leading periodicals of the land, and have been promptly furnished by your president and secretary. The leaders of other denominations have sought our National Spiritualists' Association for authentic statements with respect to what Spiritualism is and its value as a religious cult. There has also been a decided change of front on the part of certain Spiritualists with regard to the National Spiritualists. with regard to the National Spiritualists with regard to the National Spiritualists. Association. Many who were hitherto opposed to it are now numbered among its friends or have withdrawn their active oppositions. position and are now neutral with regard

Alleges Persecution. "There has been some persecution in the name of the law, especially in Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. In the latter city a law of Congress imposes heavy burdens upon our mediums who wish to practice their professions there. The law is most unjust, and the officers of the N. S. A. have exerted themselves to secure either its repeal or modification. Inasmuch as it compels our mediums to pay a large sum each week as a license fee, it would seem to be a case that could well come before this convention. I therefore recommend that a special committee be appointed to look into this matter and report at this convention. The officers of the N. S. A. have labored faithfully in this field, but can only report

progress to date, and ask for action on the part of the delegates." Secretary's Annual Report.

Secretary Mary T. Longley offered her annual report to the convention when Mr. Barrett had concluded. She noted the organization of thirty-four societies affiliated with the national association; favorable reports from all the local unions; the payment of all debts incurred for the golden jubilee at Rochester, N. Y., in 1898, and a number of gifts to the national society. These two papers, with the report Treasurer Mayer, occupied the delegates all the afternoon. This evening, at the first public session of the convention, the fol-lowing program is to be presented: Overture-From "Faust"

Charles L. C. Hatch, Israel Alexander, E. Warren Hatch.

Invocation. Violin solo—"Spanischer Tang" I. Alexander

Lecture (30 minutes)-"The Religion of Cornet solo—"O Promise Me"..C.L.C. Hatch Lecture—(30 minutes). Mrs. Martha E. Root Vocal—(to be selected). Miss Jennie De Long Spirit messages... Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates

Reception at Ebbitt House.

reception was held last night at the Ebbitt House. When the delegates had shaken hands with President Barrett and had renewed acquaintance with each other the presiding officer announced Mr. Willar. editor of Light of Truth, for an address on the progress of spiritualism during the past year. Rev. Moses Hull of Wisconsin and Mr. Willard Hull of Columbus, Ohio, then announced certain contributions to the cause of the convention. The former brought with him deeds conveying to the association property worth about \$35,000 and an offer to contribute \$10,000 further when the national association shall have May 23. given \$10,000. This fund is to be used in establishing a spiritualists' collegiate institution in Wisconsin. Mr. Willard Hull described a large and costly church edifice which he had donated in Columbus. One of the chief mediums of the association, is to use this property for educational purposes, along the lines of Moses Hull and A. J. Weaver's Spiritualists' Training School, with such alterations in systems of School, with such alterations in School, w

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ten to Be Appointed Under the New

Under the provisions of the new code, which will go into effect January 1, 1902, the President will be called upon to appoint ten justices of the peace for the District of Columbia. The salary fixed for these officers of the law is \$3,000 per annum, to which is added the sum of \$250 annually to cover stationery and other incidental expenses, which will make the salary in full \$3,250.

These places, it is said, have become very attractive to the younger members of the local bar, and to some of the older ones as well, and it is believed that fully twentyfive of them are candidates for the positions. When President Roosevelt comes to select the ten justices the present indications are that he will be confronted with a

task of somewhat extended proportions.

It is understood that the Attorney General will take up the matter of acquainting himself with the qualifications of the applicans about the 1st of November, and as a result it is said that the contest for the ten judicial places has become sharp and lively during the last few days.

The attorneys whose appointments, it is said, are being strenuously urged by their friends, include Messrs. Francis H. Stephens, A. Leftwitch Sinclair, Robert E. L. White Albert E. Schaller, Robert E. L. White, Albert E. Shoemaker, Arthur Browning, J. J. Weed, Alfonso Hart, Na-thaniel Carusi, Leonard P. Bradshaw, W. Spencer Armstrong, Samuel W. Rittenhouse, James L. Pugh, jr., James F. Scaggs, Thomas P. Woodward, Randall Webb, Rutledge Wilson, Jacob H. Lichliter, Martin L. Welfly, Samuel D. Truitt and William H. Ruff, all white, and W. Calvin Chase John A. Mass. Fountain Port. Calvin Chase, John A. Moss, Fountain Peyton, Thomas L. Jones and William H. H. Hart, all colored. Added to these and others are the fifteen

justices of the peace serving under the present fee system, all of whom, it is thought, would be pleased to succeed them-Among these justices, who, it is said, are

actively seeking appointment are Lewis I. O'Neal, Francis Carroll Mattingly, Anson S. Taylor, Thomas H. Callan, C. S. Bundy, Luke C. Strider, Samuel R. Church, Oliver P. Johnson, S. C. Mills, S. Herbert Glesy, J. H. O'Donnell and Emanuel M. Hewlett.

FOR AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Route Without Mountain Obstruction Discovered by a Prospector.

Mr. H. M. Crill of Pontiac, Mich., who claims to have been engaged for ten years in prosecuting and locating mines and timber lands in Colombia, writes to the Department of State that he has discovered a place several miles in length where there is no mountain range or backbone between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which he thinks would be more desirable in every way for the location of an interoceanic canal than any route on the isthmus yet surveyed. He expresses the opinion that at some remote age there was a natural waterway between the two oceans by this route, and says that the existence of this comparatively level connection between the two oceans is worthy of the attention and serious consideration of the United States government in connection with the project for an isthi canal. The letter has been referred to the isthmian canal commission for its information.

Deaths in the District.

The following deaths were reported to the health office during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today:

Matthew Gault Emery, 83 years; Mary Jane Bury, 76 years; Ann Williams, 75 years; Rebecca Brown, 74 years; Mary V.
Boyle, 60 years; James P. Hall, 58 years;
James McNamara, 58 years; Hannah Teresa Powderly, 55 years; Ellen N. Green, 54 esa Powderly, 55 years; Ellen N. Green, 54 years; Mary Sue Estes, 46 years; James
Blackston. 44 years; Katie Roberts, 35
years; Samuel A. Norton, 35 years; Elizabeth Minor, 34 years; Thomas Lally, 33
years; Nicholas Harper, 32 years; Norman
Harding O'Donoghue, 30 years; David M.
Stetter, 28 years; William Wood, 19 years;
Francis Thomas, 3 years; W. M. (Chapman) Bundy, 10 months; Mary Coleman, 8
months; Catherine Camille Thomas, 6
months; Catherine Camille Thomas, 6
months; Paul S. Pattison, 6 weeks; Marie
A. Wolfe, 18 days; infant of Belie Hume,
1 day.

SEARS ON THE STAND

(Continued from First Page.)

exact figures. He was sure there was a wide gap of water-possibly about 600

Schley's Bearing Under Fire. Mr. Rayner questioned the witness again concerning his association with Lieut, Commander Potts on the Massachusetts and asked if he had heard the commodore say. on the occasion of the Colon reconnoissance, anything in the presence of Mr. Potts concerning the conspicuousness of the uniforms of the officers as they stood on turret during the firing of the enemy's batteries. The witness replied in the nega-

"Was the commodore behind the coning tower on that occasion?" "He was both behind and in front of it; he was moving about." In reply to a question Commander Sears said he had been with Commodore Schley in five engagements all told. He was then



Lieut. Com. John H. Sears. Flag Lieutenant of Brooklyn.

asked as to the bearing of that officer under fire and replied: "His bearing to me was a model for anybody, worthy of emu-lation at all times. Under fire his faculties, if it was possible, seemed to be clearer and more in possession of them than at any other time.'

"Was he in any state of excitement?"
"Not the slightest." "Was he cool and calm?" "Absolutely."

"How about points of danger, would he get away from them or did he expose nimself to them?"
"He was always putting himself in exposed positions. I requested him many times not to expose himself, as it was use-

Off Clenfuegos.

Judge Advocate Lemly conducted the cross-examination of the witness, who said in response to questions that he had reached the understanding that Clenfuegos was a Spanish stronghold early in the war. He also said that beyond the standing in of the American fleet and the sending in of the Adula no effort had been made before Capt. McCalla's arrival to discover whether the Spaniards were in the harbor there. He also said that he could not admit the possibility of the receipt of the McCalla memoranda by any other vessel than the Hawk or on any date before

The Westward Movement.

Commander Sears said that Commodore Schley had discussed the coal situation freely with him, and that when the retrograde movement was begun the Texas had only a little more than enough coal to carry her to the nearest coaling station. ward movement, but Mr. Rayner suggested that such a course of inquiry would open the doors to a wide range of inquiry. He did not believe that the criticism of a junior officer, if made, should affect the com-

The witness continued by saving that he had probably had as many as half a dozen conversations with the commodore concerning the return, but he could not give the particulars of those talks. He had at Commodore Schley's instance made the signal for the move westward. The witness said that so far as he knew there were no general circular orders of

battle. "Were there any orders for special contingencies?" 'None to my knowledge."

"You would have known if there were?"
"That does not follow."
Asked about the range given for the firng of the American guns on May 31, Mr. Sears said he had given it at 7,000 yards, under direction of Commodore Schiey. Asked if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning that range,

he replied in the negative. Alleged Ward Room Conversation. "Did you not state otherwise in the ward room of the Massachusetts?" Mr. Lemly

asked. "That question is inadmissible," said Admiral Dewey, before the witness could reply, "unless Commodore Schley was present."

Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended for the admissibility of the question, and Mr. Rayner conceded that it was proper on cross-examination for the purpose of impeachment. court then allowed it to go in, and

Capt. Lemiy asked it more specifically than before, saying: "I want to know if you did not state otherwise with regard to that range in the ward room of the Massachusetts on the day of the action of May 31 than you have stated here; that is, you have stated here you had said nothing "I have no recollection of stating any-

thing else," replied the witness.
"Are you positive?"

"I am positive." 'Now, refresh your memory. I ask if you did not say in the ward room of the Massachusetts' 'For God's sake, don't dis-courage him! It is all we have been able to do to work him up to this,' or words to

"No. I never said anything of the kind," In reply to further questions, the witness said that while no conclusion could be reached from the signal fires on shore at Santiago on July 2 that the Spanish fleet was preparing to escape, yet the situation was so tense that Commodore Schley felt

something unusual was going to occur. The court then took recess for luncheon. Capt. Cook Again on the Stand. When the court reassembled at 2 o'clock Capt. Cook, the commanding officer of the flagship Brooklyn during the Spanish war, who gave his testimony yesterday, was called to the stand to correct the printed report of his stateemnt, the examination of Lieutenant Commander Sears being suspended for this purpose. After he had concluded the correction of errors questions were asked him by the judge advocate.
Q. (By the judge advocate.) What conversation did you have with Commodore Schley, either before or after the order was

that he was seeking a port to coal, when we turned to the westward-afterward a message was brought to me that a signal had been made, "Bound for Key West by Yucatan channel."

I did not understand the signal and did not recollect at that time that anything had been said about it. The executive of-

made to return to Key West? A. As near

ficer saw me about the same time, and I went in to see the commodore about it. I wanted to understand it. I did not understand it. I asked him what the signal meant, and he said in reply that he must

that it was a serious question. He answered to the effect that he recognized that fact, but that he mast act in accordance with his judgment, whether right or wrong, but personal consideration was of no account when the safety of the fleet was to be considered. That is about all that I recollect.

Q. Was there anything said at any other time on this subject; between you and the commodore? 12A. Nothing except what I have stated in my testimony.

Q. Can you state whether this conversation took place before or after the signal was given in regardito coaling the Texas?

A. This conversation took place, according to my recollection, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 26th after the signal had been made to return to Key West by the Yucatan channer.

Q. When did the conversation between you and the remmediate take place in re-

Q. When did the fronversation between you and the commodore take place in regard to coaling the Texas? A. That was on the evening of the 27th. The Yale had cast off and the Marblehead had gone alongside the collier and then the Texas.

Q. (By the court)—What instructions did you receive from Commodore Schley regarding the movements of the Brocklyn. garding the movements of the Brooklyn after it was discovered that Cervera's squadron was coming out of the harbor of squadron was coming out of the harbor of Santiago on the morning of July 3? A. The commodore was dn deck when the discovery was made. When I went forward the ship was moving toward the enemy, everything had been connected in the conning tower and he was at his post or the place he had elected to stand, near the conning tower, to be in communication with me. I ower, to be in communication with me. do not recollect any specific instructions. We were already standing for the enemy.

Conversation During the Battle. Q. Please repeat any conversation that took place between Commodore Schley and yourself from the time the Spanish squadron came out until the Brooklyn was steadied on her westerly course in chase. A. At one time he spoke of the turning of one of the ships from the line-the Viscaya, I think, turned out and turned in again. He spoke of that. He said to me at one time: "Look out for torpedoes" or torpedo boats, I know that at that time the executive

officer came from below and reported something concerning the battery, and I turned to him and said, "Look out for torpedo boats." He said, "Aye, aye, sir," and left me. I did not concern myself much about me. I did not concern myself much about the torpedo boats. He spoke frequently during the action about cautioning the men at the batteries to fire steadily and slowly. He called out a number of times loud anough to be heard in the turret and to be enough to be heard in the turret and to be heard on the lower deck by officers to fire

This was especially at a time when the ships were doubling on each other. He spoke to me a number of times, asking me if I could not edge in on her. I remember that distinctive that the could not edge in on her. that distinctly, for I was anxious to keep a straight and steady course and believed we would gain by it. We had them at all times at an easy range. Our shots were landing and theirs were not.

The Commodore's Demeanor. Q. Please state what was the conduct and bearing of the commodore during the battle of July 3. (The judge advocate stated that the answer of the witness to this question, previously given, did not refer specifically to that date). A. I cannot magine any conduct in battle more admirable, cool, brave and enthusiastic from

the beginning to the end of the action. Q. (By the judge advocate)—What specific orders were given you by Commodore Schley with regard to handling the vessel under your command, other than you have already stated, throughout the battle of July 3? A. I do not see how I could add anything to what has already been stated. The whole thing passed so quickly there was not much time for consultation. I will say whatever I did was done

under his direction.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness what injury was done to the Brooklyn on the day of the battle by the enemy. He replied that seven of the twelve gun carriages had been injured to such an extent that they could not lift the guns, and they had to devise a method for raising the guns. This referred to the five-inch batter is only.

Q. (by the court) Were these injuries to

the gun carriages caused by shots? A. No. Caused by the fire of the guns.
Q. (by Mr. Rayner) Was Commodore Q. (by Mr. Rayner) Was Commodore Schley's position on the day of the battle one of danger? A. Yes. As much as any from the Brooklyn when the turn to star-

board was completed? A. I should say she was about twenty-five hundred yards—two thousand to two ty-five hundred yards-nearer twenty-five hundred. Lieutenant Commander Sears was then recalled to the stand.

The witness said he had seen signal fires on the night of the 22d at Cienfuegos, and

the next day the vessels steamed in that direction, but no boats were sent ashore. There was no firing at Clenfuegos, except the demolition of the blockhouse by the Marblehead: Preparations were made to go to Santiago immediately when Capt. McCal-la brought the information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Hearing of Storti's Appeal Set for the 28th-Other Cases. In the Supreme Court today the appeal in the case of Luigi Storti, an Italian who was sentenced to be electrocuted by the superior court of Massachusetts in July, 1900, was set for hearing October 28. This case is unique because of the contentions now being set up in behalf of the convicted murderer that he is already legally dead. Upon his conviction he was sentenced to be electrocuted April 7, 1901. A respite was granted until May 11, 1901. Meantime, on April 30, 1901, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for, on the ground that the punshment sought to be inflicted was unconstitutional, being "cruel and unusual," within article 26 of the Massachusetts decdenied by the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts, whereupon two appeals were taken to the Su-preme Court of the United States. Pending action on the appeals they acted as a stay of execution.

One of these appeals was dismissed on the last day of the spring term of th court, and it is the other which is to be heard October 28. The contention is now set up by the counsel for Storti that the date of the ex-

ecution, May 11, having passed, Storti is A motion was made before the court tolay to restore to the calendar the wellknown Chinese exclusion cases against Pin Kwan and Pik Yik, which were or-dered dismissed at the last term of the court, on the ground that the appellants had failed to print the record, as the law

provided. The statement was made today that money had been furnished to print the record, but it had not been forthcoming. The government did not oppose the motion, The case of A. D. Morgan agt. United The case of A. D. Morgan agt. United States was dismissed upon the application of the government. Morgan was the master of the Frank A. Low and in 1894 rescued the South Island lightship off Cape Charles. The lightship had gone adrift in a storm. Morgan sued the government for \$10,000, and, after much litigation, finally compromised with the government for \$300. A motion was made today to advance the Alaska gold mining cases, which involve of Alaska, and the motion was taken under

advisement. 4 Isador Minder, who was convicted of murder in Georgia, was given leave by the court to presecute, his application for a writ of error without costs, affidavits hav writ of error without costs, affidavits having been submitted by the court to show
that he was absolutely without means.

The death of Jeremiah M. Wilson was
noted by the Supreme Court today, when a case was called in which he was the leading counsel, by postponing the case on motion. The case was an Arkansas tax

case.

The witness could not recollect anything that the commodore had said upon the occasion of going on board the Massachusetts on the occasion of the affair of the 31st of May, except that he would like to pot the Colon. He thought instructions were given to have notes taken on this occasion, but he lect what they were. ould not recollect what they were.

At 3:10 o'clock the witness was still on

call this morning when the business proceedings of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Baltimore Conference began in Foundry M. E. Church, 14th and G streets

Upon assembling some minutes earlier and being called to order by the president, Mrs. W. G. McDowell, prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson and brief addresses of welcome had been delivered by Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, Dr. Wilson and Mrs. T. H. Anderson, wife of Justice Anderson of the District Supreme Court. All spoke in reverently affectionate terms of the late President McKinley, and their remarks awakened a noticeably responsive sentiment among their listeners. Mrs. W. M. Winks of Baltimore responded on hehalf of the delegates and business began with the roll call by Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, recording secretary. recording secretary.

Appointment of Committees.

The chair announced a committee on press, consisting of Mrs. M. B. Ockerman, Mrs. W. E. Wagner and Mrs. A. M. Hopkins of Baltimore, Mrs. M. E. Hank of Frederick and Mrs. J. Walter Duvall of this city. Mrs. J. M. Sharrow of Baltimore and Mrs. D. B. Street of this city were appointed chairmen, respectively, with authority to chose their colleagues, of the committees on time and place of next meet-ing and on courtesies. A number of names of delegates from the three districts were submitted from which a committee on resolutions will be selected.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Roach, reviewed the work of the year and was a strong plea for more active personal work in behalf of the saving of souls among our own countrymen.
Mrs. Roach gave many statistics showing
the deplorable conditions in the slums and

\$12,761.04 and \$12,754.52. Of the receipts Washington district's share was the sum of \$5,403,83

During the morning "Abide With Me" was effectively rendered by Mrs. Frank C. Roach. The session closed with the Lord's supper, in charge of Dr. H. R. Naylor, and all the delegates partook of the sacrament. Luncheon was served shortly after 1 o'clock in the Sunday school room by the ladies of Foundry Church.

The afternoon session began at 2:15 o'clock, and is being devoted to the con-

sideration of deaconess work.

It began with a Bible lesson by Miss Martha Tomkinson and a prayer by Rev. Dr. E. W. Gallagher, followed with an autoharp solo by Miss Bertha Sanford. The other features of the afternoon will include a report on the Baltimore Home by Miss Annie Leidegh; incidents in her work as a deaconness by Miss D. M. Erdman; an address by Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark; singan address by Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark; sing-ing by the Sibley Hospital Quartet, com-posed of Misses Sanford, Shardlow, Stan-dish and Wellwood; the report on Sibley Hospital, by Mrs. D. B. Street, and an Interesting description of the deaconess set-tlements, accompanies by children's class-es from them, conducted by Misses Hattle Worthington, Alverta K. Jones and Eliza-beth T. McGinnis.

There will be another session at 8 o'clock

tonight, when addresses will be delivered by Mrs. W. P. White, a returned mission-out to find the young people. A license had on "Mormonism a Menace Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, wife of the pastor of the Church of the Covenant, on "The Duty of the Hour." The meeting will have three sessions tomorrow and two Thurs day, closing that afternoon.

DAINTY TOILETS.

Supply From Which the Fall Bride There is now on exhibition at Woodward

& Lothrop's probably one of the most magnificent and elaborate displays in women's and children's furnishings that has ever been exposed to the view of Washington shoppers. Succeeding the return from Europe of the firm's buyer in these departments this store presents for the inspection of its patrons a collection of the most luxurious and exquisite creations in handmade lingerie, wedding trosseaus and dresses for the house, street and general wear, all of Parisian and London models. Par-ticular attention has been paid to the trosseaus for fall brides, and the most luxurious effects in matched toilettes are shown. In this connection it may be stated that Woodward & Lothrop have set the exam-ple and have introduced into this country a new creation, cristalline cloth—resembling mousseline, but containing a large proportion of silk resulting in a dainty, soft. clinging material. These sets are all handmade and are combined with the most ex-quisite creations in hand-embroideries of Valenciennes, point Arabe, point luxuiel, Venise and other laces. The line of silk petticoats is beautiful. The elegant ma-terials with the most popular laces and hand-painted flowers make results truly charming. Many of the styles are exclusive and cannot be obtained anywhere else

n the country. In the children's department exquisite ef fects are seen in party dresses, dainty christening gowns and long and short coats, with hats to match. The most striking ef-fects in the coats are had with the black silk and white lace collars.

DEATH OF GEORGE C. PAYNE. Prominent Young Member of District

Bar Passes Away. In the nature of a shock to the members of the bar and an unusually large circle of friends was the announcement of the death of George Clay Payne, which occurred at 2:35 o'clock yesterday at the residence of his father, 2112 Massachusetts avenue. The deceased was a son of Colonel James G. Payne, auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and was a member of

the law firm of Taylor & Payne. George Clay Payne was born in the year 1802 and came to this city with his father's family four years later. He studied law and received his degree at Columbian Uni-versity. He was admitted to practice be-fore the local courts in 1883 and immediately thereafter entered into partnership with Mr. James H. Taylor. Mr. Payne con-tinued in the active practice of his profes-sion until his last illness. He was married and was a vestryman of the Church of the

Funeral services will be held at the resience of Colonel Payne at 2 o'clock tomor row afternoon.

GETS AN AMERICAN FLAG. Presentation to Logan Regiment of

the Union Veteran Union. Logan Regiment, U. V. U., held a largely attended meeting at its hall on 9th street ast night. Its own membership and visiting comrades were out in full force, being the last night of meeting prior to the national encampment, which will be held in Chicago, Ill., the 23d instant. It was stated that a full delegation from the Department of the Potomac will accompany Dyrenforth to Chicago, where, it is believed, he will be elected commander-inchief for the fourth term.

Several new recruits were mustered.

of them being six and a half feet high, with not a gray hair in his head and his with not a gray hair in his head and his form as straight as an arrow.

The exercises were enlivened by speeches, reminiscences and other demonstrations, among which was a flag presentation. The flag was the one used by Capt. H. L. Street at his headquarters in Manila, P. I., for the past two years. The presentation to the regiment was made by Past Department Commander Samuel R. Strattan, and his speech evoked great applause. Among other things, General Strattan said: "It is a pleasant duty to present an American flag to any organization, be it civil, military,

MISSION WORK AT HOME

WOMEN OF BALTIMORE CONFERBRACE IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Beightes From Baltimore, Frederick and Washington Districts in Attendance at Foundry Church.

One hundred and sixteen delegates, fifty-seven of whom were from the Washington district and fifty-nine from the Baltimore district and fifty-nine from the Baltimore and Frederick districts, answered the roll call this morning when the business pro-

PAY FOR LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Controller Tracewell's Decision on Thos. L. Parks' Case. The controller of the treasury has received and answered the following from W. P. Titcomb, disbursing agent of the fish com-

mission: "Thomas L. Parks, employed temporarily as a carpenter at the fish ponds, Washington, D. C., claims pay for Monday, September 2, 1901, which was Labor day-a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. He served continuously from the 16th to the 31st of August, inclusive, with the exception of Sundays. The 1st of September fell on Sunday. Monday, as stated, was Labor day. On Tuesday he was absent from duty on account of sickness in his family, but reported and was on duty on Wednesday. I respectfully request your decision as to whether or not he is entitled to pay for

Monday, September 2. In passing upon the question the con-troller, after quoting the act of June 28, 1894, making Labor day a legal holiday,

"Mr. Parks' absence from duty on the "Mr. Farks absence from duty on the day after September 2, because of sickness in his family, might raise the presumption that he would have been absent on that day without pay from the same cause even if it had not been a holiday, and hence that his absence was due to some cause other than absence was due to some cause other than the suspension of work on account of the holiday, and having suffered no loss of pay growing directly out of the holiday, he would not be entitled to pay therefor. This, however, is a presumption which may be rebutted by evidence, and if you shall find that his failure to work on September 2 was caused solely by the occurrence of the holiday, I do not think that his absence on the Sunday immediately preceding and the day immediately following would bring his day immediately following would bring his day immediately following would bring his case within the meaning of my former decision, which is that when an employe is absent under circumstances which causes him to lose his status of employe so far as his right to pay is concerned, the mere fact that a holiday intervenes during such absence does not give him the right to pay is concerned. The Vanderbilts generally showed signs of support, the buying being credited to the inside pool.

The Industrial list was strong and weak by turns, under a narrow volume of profes-

LOVE LAUGHS AT POLICE.

Efforts to Prevent a Marriage Prove to Be Futile. Miss Marie Adine Thompkins of Richmond, Va., whose arrest by the police here was asked by her mother, Mrs. Richard P. Henry, was married in Baltimore county, Md., yesterday. She became the wife of

Dr. Alexander L. Foster. The ceremony was performed in the parsonage of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Towson. Before the minister pronounced them husband and wife the young couple had experienced a number of exciting adventures, and despite the fact that the police of three cities and the young lady's mother and stepfather were doing what they could to prevent, their union was accomplished. Dr. Foster and Miss Thompkins left Rich-mond Friday afternoon, arriving here too late to get a license. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Henry telling of the marriage, although the ceremony had not then been performed, and the pretended groom stated that he and his bride were to be found at

been refused them at the city hall, and Capt. Pumphrey instructed the clerk of the county court to refuse a license. It is said, however, that Dr. Foster swore to the ages, and the clerk gave him the license. Mounted police officers and a mes boy had pursued the couple from Balti-more to the county seat at Towson, and had it not been for misleading information given them the marriage would have been prevented. While the policemen were dashing over the roads the minister was performing the ceremony, during which, it is stated, the bride-to-be frequently looked toward the door, fearing the approach of the officers. When the minister had given the young couple his blessing there was no longer any fear, and a few minutes later Dr. and Mrs. Foster were returning to Bal-timore. Before reaching the city they were notified by an officer that they were under arrest as "runaways," but soon afterward they were met by the bride's mother and stepfather and were forgiven.

A wedding dinner was served at the Car-rollton Hotel, and the party returned to Richmond today, passing through this city.

POLICE LOOKING FOR HIM. A Man Tried to Assault Two Little

Girls. Complaint was made to the police of the fifth precinct this afternoon that a white man had made an effort to assault two young girls near 1st and M streets southeast this morning. James B. Cotton, who conducts a laundry at 123 M street, made the complaint. His daughter and the daughter of a neighbor were playing in the rear of the house, when, it is alleged, a man attempted to assault them.

The police were told that the man is between forty and fifty years old and has a reddish complexion. He had a crutch, although he is not lame. Mr. Cotton, it is stated, caught the man and engaged in a stated, caught the man and engaged in a struggle with him, but did not succeed in holding him for the police. A description of the man has been sent to the several stations and the police were instructed to

Claim Against Sherman Estate. A dispatch from Mansfield, Ohio, to the New York World of today states that "County Auditor Fritz has placed in the tax duplicate of Richland county taxes and penalties aggregating \$263,928.42 against the estate of the late Senator John Sherman, alleged to be due on personal property to the value of \$1,467,900, which it is stated was not returned by the senator for the years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, nor by his administrators for the present year.

Gen. Lee Calls at District Building. Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, United States army, retired, was a caller at the District building this morning. He consulted Captain Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, in the interest of a young Virginian anxious to enter the District employ.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 15.—Flour firm, unchanged—receipts, 23,774 barrels; exports, 20,831 barrels. Wheat dull and easy—spot, the month and November, 73½a73½; December, 74½a74½; steamer No. 2 red, 69½a60½; receipts, 41,059 bushels; exports, 120,267 bushels; southern by sample, 65a74; southern on grade, 70a74. Corn dull and steady—mixed, spot and the month, 69½a50½; year, 56½a50½; steamer mixed, 58½a50½; receipts, 16,143 bushels; exports, none; southern white and yellow corn, 69a62. Oats firm—No. 2 white, 40 sales; No. 2 mixed, 38½a50; receipts, 1,697 bushels; exports, none. Rye dull—No. 2 nearby, 55; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 9,499 bushels; exports, none. Hay steady on better grades—No. 1 timothy, 16a16.50. Grain freights barely steady, unchanged. Butter steady, unchanged—fancy imitation, 18a19; fancy creamery, 22a23; fancy ladle, 16a17; store packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged—fresh, 19a20. Cheese firm, unchanged—large, 10½a10½; medium, 10½; small, 11a11½. Sugar firm, unchanged—fine and coarse granulated, 5.15.

May..... CHICAGO, Augu religious or political, but when it comes to May...... 8.02 8.02 8.02 5 per cents, registered, 1904..... 107% 108%

FINANCE AND TRADE

Stocks Were Irregular, With Tendency to Weakness.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOWED STRENGTH

Short Covering the Main Element in Sustaining Prices.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, October 15 .- The course of prices in today's stock market was irregular and void of any definite purpose. Instead of a continual demand for the active issues, as would have followed any actuel awakening of public interest, the volume of business decreased noticeably and prices yielded to profit-taking sales.

The market took on a decidedly professional tone during the afternoon and commission houses did little in either account. In conservative circles the money market was said to require further strengthening, although the call rates ruled around 8 per cent. Subtreasury shipments to the south attracted some attention and the street was was again forced to the conclusion that there might be delay in announcing the railroad plans which had been relied upon to stimulate activity.

Some realizing in St. Paul and Southern Pacific checked the advance and had a discouraging influence on prices disable.

couraging influence on prices elsewhere. This selling was regarded as wholly speculative, and merely reflected the uncertain conditions of the general market. Pennsylvania railroad advanced 2 per cent un-der a demand in which Philadelphia houses were conspicuous. The prospect of an increase in the dividend to a 6 per cent basis was considered good, and resulted in an increased demand. The roads closely connected with Penn

sylvania were all strong on the theory that the interest in their securities owned by the former company would insure a profitable management. able management.

Erie issues were advanced for a time under moderate dealings, but the demand fell off after the noon hour and the prices receded from their best level. New York Central and the Vanderbilts generally showed signs of support the huying being

by turns, under a narrow volume of profes-sional trading. The conditions which delay activity in the general market are especially pertinent to this industrial group, since active money will hamper borrowing on such collateral.

The traction stocks were moderately active under a volume of business in the selling of long stock was a feature. The short interest covered on a scale down. Amalgamated Copper was weak under new selling inspired by the announcement that production was steadily increasing, while the demand showed a failing off. The sell-ing came from sources which have hereto-fore figured in the wide movements in these shares. these shares.

The market is becoming congested with

rumors of all sorts relative to big under-takings which if true might revive for a time such a period of activity as preceded the May panic. Once a well-defined movement gets under way, however, bankers discourage all new business for fear of unsettling the money market. A traders' market results, and a duplication of the recent narrow swings with the limits of 4 or 5 per cent seems to be all that is within reasonable prospect.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

the Rennert. Major Sylvester then com-municated with the Baltimore authorities, New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st change and Chicago board of trade.

Open. High Low. Amer Car & Foundry.... Am. Car & Foundry.pfd... American Smelters..... Baltimore & Ohio... Baltimore & Ohio. pfd... BrooklynRapid Transit. C. M. and St. Paul. 166 167% Cnicago, R. I. a Pacific. 143 143 Cnic. a G. Western 231

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ro Railway, pfd., Tenn. Coal and Iron..... U S Steel.pfd.

Wabash pfd______ Western Union Tel____

Washington Stock Exchange Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 175 (buyer 60), 5 at 175 (buyer 60), 1 at 174%. After call—American Security and Trust Company, 10 at 220. Washington Loan and Trust Company, 10 at 173%. District of Columbia Bonds.—Funding currency 8.65s, 125 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Traction Railroad

8.65s, 125 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital. Traction Railroad 4s, 106% bid, 108 asked. Washington Traction and Electric coll. 4%s, 63 bid. Washington Traction and Electric receipts, 63 bid. Washington Traction and Electric receipts, 63 bid. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 115 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 104 bid, 107 asked. Metropolitan Railroad 6s, 116 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 104 bid, 108 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, ser. B, 107 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, ser. B, 107 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, ser. B, 107 bid. United States Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 105½ bid. United States Electric Light cort. Indebt. 6s, 103 bid, 104% asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 105 bid. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company exten. 6s, 105 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. American Graphophone deb. 5s, 85 bid. Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National and Trust, 173% bid, 174% asked. American Security and Trust, 220 bid, 230 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 60 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 108 bid, 110 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid.

End, 120 bid. Traders', 142 bid. Lincoln. 125 bid, 132 asked.
Rallroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 103% bid, 104% asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Arlington, 26 bid, 30 asked. German-American, 220 bid. National Union, 7 bid, 8½ asked. Columbia, 10 bid. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 6½ asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 100 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 2% bid, 3% asked. District

